

Return of the King of Prussia to Berlin—His Address.

NEW YORK, August 8.—The following is a special dispatch to the Herald:
LONDON, August 6th.—The King of Prussia has returned to Berlin. The municipalities have presented him a congratulatory address.
In reply the King expressed his thanks. He had drawn the sword

only for her independence. The first said the King, in
tion of Germany. The second said, by the help of
been assured. The second said, 'thing promises
God, also be obtained. Every honorable
happy future for Prussia, as an
lasting peace is imminent. The Russian Czar
The King in person opened the Prussian
bers yesterday. The following is his speech:
full of
Illustrious, noble and loyal Gentlemen of

around me the representatives of the country, my heart impels me to express first of all, from this place, my own and my people's thanks for God's gracious goodness, which has assisted President

amidst heavy but successful sacrifices, not only in averting from our frontiers the danger of hostilities, but enabling the army of the country, by a rapid victory, to add fresh laurels to its inherited fame and to smooth a course for the nation's future.

The best of the nation, capable of bearing arms, enthusiastically obeyed the summons to the sacred struggle for independence and fatherland. Our heroic army, supported by a few but faithful allies, advanced from east to west.

It will be for the government and the representatives of the people in united co-operation to bring to maturity the fruit that must be gathered from this sanguinary seed, and prevent its being scattered in the East and the West.

Next Tuesday is the day upon which the hopes of the South depend. If the Convention which assembles in Philadelphia on that date fails in its

vising means for the restoration of the excluded States, the South is at the mercy of the Radicals for an indefinite period. Nobody can be so blind as not to see this. It would be much better that the Convention had never been thought of than that it should meet only to wrangle and disagree and part in anger. Instead of Conservatism making anything by the movement, it will have lost, and Radicalism will gain an infusion of new vigour. We trust that all the members of the Convention will be impressed with these views.

unanimity, and to that end will be ready to make any concessions that may not be incompatible with the honour and dearest interests of their constituents.

who is not convinced of the necessity of compromise. Compromise was that which originally made the Union peaceable, and that which bore it safely through so many trying polit-

The radicals now are the only considerable party or faction that absolutely insists on extreme dogmas and that will not hear to the abatement of one jot or tittle of its pretensions. It will not do

for any man or set of men to emulate that madness at Philadelphia. While we would not have a delegate from Virginia surrender a single one of the true principles for which the South has suffered so much, we do demand that no uncalled for insistence on those principles shall be made the pretence of a discord that may ruin us.

We suggest that the chief matter before the Convention will be the restoration of the Southern States to full fellowship in the Union, and in order to accomplish this, we see no reason why the

the nonce be wholly ignored, and all harmonized for the common object. There is no use in raising the points of difference for discussion, for such a discussion can only result in evil. The Convention wishes to defeat the Radicals—even the *New York Times* concurring in that—and to

relieve the South, and to these two points let all exertions converge. Let all who earnestly desire success in these two things scrupulously avoid those questions that can only embarrass the proceedings, and rather give aid and comfort to the common enemy. Let all declarations of principles that are not necessary to the restoration of

A Substitute for Paddle Wheels.
The system of propelling vessels by means of the reaction of water is being extensively experimented upon in various parts of the world, and but the revival of a plan proposed many years

ago. By this process the water is sucked in by means of force pumps, and is then forced out in a number of small streams at the sides and stern of the vessel. These streams, striking the water on which the vessel floats, cause a sort of reaction, which propels the vessel. Boats propelled in this manner are in use in several parts of Europe.

The system, however, although long known, has never been very generally adopted. The advocates of it claim that by it vessels can attain a much higher power with a less consumption of coal than is possible with a saddle arrangement.

the steering is easier and more certain, and that the shaking of the vessel caused by the movements of the large engines, always necessary for a paddle wheel or a screw steamer, is avoided. In the new system the force pumps for moving the water get their power from several small steam engines.

THE ENGLISH CATTLE PLAGUE.—For some time past the returns of the number of cattle attacked by the plague in Great Britain have remained comparatively stationary. The disease which once swept away over 11,000 English cattle per

week, and caused the greatest consternation among the people, has at length been brought into thorough control, and now the average number attacked weekly is scarcely 300. For the week ending June 30th, the returns were 260 new cases; the week ending July 7th, 313, and July 14th, 304. The disease has been thoroughly eradicated

from more than two-thirds of Great Britain, and now is confined chiefly to the midland and north western counties of England. Scotland reports but one or two cases a week, whilst Wales does not average more than ten. The ravages of the disease have, however, been most terrible, 250,875 animals having been attacked since it first ap-

“Ah, Jemmy,” said a sympathizing friend to a man who was just too late for the train, “you did

A Scotchman went to a lawyer once for advice, and detailed the circumstances of the case. "Have you told me the facts precisely as they occurred?"

"Come, Bob, how much have you cleared by your speculations?" said a friend to his companion.

"Cleared!" answered Bob with a frown, "why, I've cleared my pockets."

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., AUGUST 16, 1866.

Andrew Johnson

Sprung from what is called the humblest origin; without the aid of money or advantage of education in early years; his youth and first manhood devoted to unlearned manual labor; without the assistance of friends, family or position, he rose by regular, successive steps, from the Mayoralty of an obscure country town to the second position in the Government of a Continent. His own brain, aided only by his own indomitable will, enabled him to remove every obstacle in the way to fame and fortune.

These obstacles, in the aristocratic days of the Republic, which have now happily, or unhappily, passed away, were neither few nor slight. Seemingly as a plebeian, denounced as an agrarian; as a man who delighted rather to drag down than to build up; as a bitter partisan; an unscrupulous politician; an unprincipled demagogue; by his opponents; by his associates tolerated, and in emergencies courted, because of his daring qualities as a leader of a fortune hope in time of the desperate political peril; yet distrustful because of his intense democracy, his position was a peculiar and a difficult one. Always relying on, and always appealing to the people—avowing special confidence in their wisdom, patriotism and integrity; owing all his success to popular suffrage; advocating on all occasions, all measures for the freedom and extension of that suffrage, he was thought to believe, or pretended to believe that the voice of the people recorded the will of Heaven.

Late, in his already eventful career, actual war succeeded political strife. Former friends and former foes now unite in denouncing him as a traitor, as malignant, as being filled with envy, hatred, malice and all uncharitableness, with feelings all intensified by the damning consciousness of being a traitor to the land of his birth, that land which to him had been so prodigal of honors; it is said that his brain, now maddened by continued intoxication, never refused to devise the means for executing the decrees dictated in the hell he carries in his own bosom; that, renegade, traitor and tory, after having basely betrayed his mother land, he loses no opportunity of increasing his shame by adding to her misery.

Later still, in his still eventful career, as war ceases, fortune leads him up still higher. Many think and some say, that though the hand of Booth executed, the brain of Johnson conceived the plan which resulted in placing him in supreme control of one of the mightiest empires of the world. With scarcely a dissenting voice, our whole people at once cry out that our cup of misery is filled to overflowing—that death itself is preferable to being absolutely at the mercy of one who has both the head and heart of a fiend; but before the cry has been fully uttered, it is suddenly hushed, and our people stand amazed, for this fiend, ere the reverberations of his victorious cannon have ceased to sound, dashes recklessly in front of his victorious hordes and hursts them back from their conquered, crushed and fallen foe; cheated of the rich spoils they were so eager to clutch. We stand still more amazed. Do these soft, soothing, conciliatory tones; these kindly words of friendship, comfort, brotherly love, reconciliation, and for more precious than these, these assurances of restoration to the rights and liberties of free men, do they come from the lips of this passion and liquor-besotted, this malignant man, this conscious traitor? It almost exceeds belief, yet it is true. In the very first moment of victory, before he could taste even, much less be cloyed with the sweets of revenge, amnesty and reconciliation are proposed; instead of malignant hate, kindness and protection are proffered; instead of the incoherent mutterings and wild wanderings of a drunkard, a clear voice, in calm, distinct tones, enunciates argument after argument, logical, convincing, irresistible; an agrarian and a leveller, he devotes himself to restoring the shattered ruins of his country; an unprincipled demagogue, who has won an ill-gotten success by yielding and pandering to the passions of the multitude; in open field, single handed and alone, he opposes the fierce universal cry coming up from a triumphant, united people, clamoring for vengeance, for blood, for spoils; the advocate and hero of majorities, he voluntarily throws himself with the handful of men defending the breach already carried; a bitter partisan, his comprehensive policy embraces alike friend and foe throughout the broad expanse of the empire; and unscrupulous politician, he plants himself squarely upon the constitution and laws of his country, and develops the full proportions of a statesman and a patriot; one single characteristic of days gone by, and one alone stands out prominent in the during, indomitable will he exhibits. Has this man, being during a whole life time slandered, alike by friend and foe? Was the gall of bitterness in his heart turned in the moment of victory, into the milk of human kindness? Was he changed, emancipated of evil, as it were, in the twinkling of an eye? Is he with still unsatisfied ambition, soaring to yet loftier heights, and is it for this, his indomitable will is subordinating all these passions so mighty in the human bosom? Whether we regard him as the magnanimous, chivalrous conqueror, whose enemies fall with his foes, or as the slave of some daring ambition, we must accord to him powers that an age rarely sees twice, and do him the honor to admit, that whatever of life, liberty or property we may retain, we owe all to Andrew Johnson.

The Philadelphia Convention.

This body met yesterday, and a more important gathering never assembled since the organization of the Government; one fraught with greater interest, not only to the Southern people, but to the whole country. The South, however, is more particularly interested in its action, for on the result of its deliberations depends, in fact, our very existence as a people. Momentous issues hang upon the result. It is for that Convention to breathe into an exhausted body the breath of life, to impart energy to a prostrate and paralyzed people, to recognize us as entitled to all the prerogatives of our race and color. We await the result with an anxiety the most intense. Should wise counsels prevail; should a spirit of conciliation be exhibited, and a disposition to "let the dead past bury its dead" be the rule of action, then may we indulge in some hope of the future. But if tests are to be applied; if oaths that no honorable Southern man can take, are to be required of our delegates before they are admitted to the deliberations of the Convention, then it would have been better for us had the meeting never been called. The effect will be but to increase the Radical strength, and give intensity to Radical hate. What that will be we had sufficient evidence by their action in Congress. We

are to be disfranchised; our property to be confiscated; not recognized as a portion of the body politic, but degraded from our high estate, and a menial class elevated above us. All the usages of society are to be torn away, as a subjugated people;—we are to know no word, or indulge in any thought, but that of object submission to the arbitrary will of our Christian conquerors. We are to be turned over to the tender mercies of the Puritans of New England, whose glorious mission is, as they themselves claim, to evangelise our land with a sword in one hand and a flaming torch in the other, to extend civilization by fomenting intestine strife, and to add to the honors of the past by inciting a war between the races. These are some of the results we may expect in the event of the failure of the Philadelphia Convention. No wonder then, that our people are anxious and disturbed. It is not for ourselves alone we feel this apprehension, for in the ordinary course of nature we must soon leave the stage of action, but for our children and for those who are to come after us. Happy would it be for them, had they never been born, than to grow up as subject to a ruthless radicalism; to the tyranny of an irresponsible majority which is the worst species of all despotisms. We can only hope that a spirit of enlarged conservatism may prevail in the Convention; that the people, through their representatives, may so deliberate, that peace may be restored to our distracted country, and that the South, relieved from the incubes that are crushing out its vitality, and participating in the common benefits of a common country, may once more become erect, and prosperous and happy.

The Philadelphia Convention.

At the present writing, I. P. M., we have received no later advices from Philadelphia than those published in our edition of yesterday. We must confess to some solicitude as to the reasons which induced Vallandigham and Fernando Wood to withdraw from the Convention. They were our strongest friends during our struggle for independence, and were subjected to arbitrary arrest and imprisonment for their action in our behalf. Without being further advised in the promises, this action looks somewhat ominous. All parties favorable to the enforcement of the President's policy were invited to send delegates to the Convention; old party issues were to be forgotten, and a union of all conservatives was to be arranged, founded upon the approval of the policy of the President, and in opposition to the arbitrary rule of the radical party. If the peculiar friends of the South are not allowed admission; if they are to be *debarred* on account of their friendship towards us, as exhibited during the war, it argues badly for any benefit that we may expect to derive from the action of the Convention. We had hoped that the alarming state of public affairs, and the desire of all true patriots to avert threatened calamities and give peace to our distracted country, would create a spirit of conciliation and forgetfulness of the past. We are afraid that our expectations will not be realized,—that the obligations of party are stronger than the promptings of patriotism, and that for an indefinite period, we must bear with that "hope deferred which maketh the heart sick."

If it should turn out as we sincerely trust it may, that Vallandigham and Fernando Wood, voluntarily decided to present their credentials, fearing their presence might jeopardize the harmony of the Convention, or impair its influence at the North, it will but add to our debt of gratitude to them. While deeply deprecating the feelings which should render this necessary, as evidence that the desire to restore the Union, has yet much of party alloy mixed up with it, we are glad that the good sense and genuine patriotism which has marked the course of these distinguished gentlemen in the past, has controlled their action in this matter. They feel as we do, that the last hope for a restored Union upon honorable grounds now rest with this Convention. Upon its action the weal of the country depends more than any similar body that has met since the formation of the Government.

This Convention composed of gentlemen of eminent abilities and enlarged statesmanship, from every section of the Union, assembled in fraternal council, aware of the terrible dangers which immediately threaten the Republic, and animated by the lofty purpose of thwarting the nefarious objects of the enemies of the government, can hardly fail to do much to accomplish their important and patriotic work. And we hope that the apparent want of sincerity in the exhibition of feelings or opinions which excludes such men as Vallandigham and Wood from its deliberations, and the undignified clap-trap which marked its opening scene, are merely the awkward grating of the new machinery of a National Convention. When the members have had time to mingle together, and the delegates from Massachusetts and South Carolina harmonize in feelings and purpose in *reconciliation*, when they do *appear* upon the novelty of the situation is melted by a sincere reciprocity of good-will, we hope their deliberations will be marked by good sense, enlightened patriotism and enlarged conservatism. The country with listening ears, in the meantime, stands on tip-toe. We trust our dispatches to-night will bring us further and more favorable news.

Apologues.

We know of no slavery equal to that of editing a daily newspaper. The incessant strain upon the brain, the necessity of being compelled to write a certain amount of matter within a given time, of all things, the most wearying and debilitating. It prostrates one's energies, deranges the nervous system, impairs digestion, and brings on a general feeling of collapse. It is particularly trying to one's constitution in these days when the dog star rises, and the heat is dense enough to be almost out with a knife. Yesterday was one of the days we had imagined, and read of in history, but never felt before. Perfectly calm and still, the sun poured down with such fury that the earth fairly baked, and biped and quadruped alike dissolved in streams. It was hot, and the night brought no relief, for myriads of musical insects, with long bills and very sharp notes, made night hideous with melodious strains, and put all idea of sleeping entirely out of the question.

We have always regretted the obstinacy of Pharaoh of old, in not letting the children of Israel go from Egypt, and could have enjoyed our rest in quiet, undisturbed by the visitations of blood thirsty mosquitoes, annoying house flies, aggravating fleas, and divers other nuisances, too numerous to mention. We are worn out, collapsed, par-boiled, our brain hives in our skull like boiling water in a skillet, and we think our physical and mental state a sufficient excuse for any short coming this morning, for we can, with a good conscience, charge our deficiencies, not to any want of energy

on our part, but the intense heat of the weather, and the obstinacy of old Pharaoh of Egyptian memory.

THE QUARANTINE SERVICE.—We heard it rumored upon the streets yesterday, that the new system of quarantine recently inaugurated, has met with a modification to its present rigid enforcement. After examination by the Port Physician, if there is no sickness aboard, a report will be forwarded to Gen. Sikes and if it meet with his approval the vessel will then be allowed to proceed to the wharf and discharge her cargo.

We observe with pleasure any measures tending to advance the commercial interests of the place, compatible with the health of the community. If there is no sickness on board these vessels of course our health will not then be endangered.

FREE SCHOOLS.—The progressiveness of the age has not as yet extended itself in our material particular. The benevolent spirit at times manifested has not as yet been directed in that channel. We allude to the establishment of free schools in our community, and State. A field is offered for the elevation and refinement of the community to act in regard to the matter if they would train the minds and direct the morals of the youth of the indigent poor of their vicinity. Children who, possibly, before the war might have been afforded an opportunity to gain knowledge, are now, through force of circumstances, thrown upon the benevolence of the State and the people at large for the attainment of an ordinary education.

If we are not mistaken, there is at present existing in our city no free school, with, perhaps, the exception of that established, in the occupancy of our charity. It behooves the community to be elevated and placed in keeping with the age. Ignorance and intemperance to intellectual pursuits are productive of viciousness and crime. For the sake of the future, and in justice to generations yet to come, the minds of the youth of the poorer classes should meet with that refining influence which education can alone impart. "Knowledge is power," says the sage, and without the attainment of knowledge our condition is indeed deplorable.

Such a state of things should not be allowed to exist. We, who are not unmindful of our own honor and interests, and those of our own State, should see that it is remedied. The condition of the masses should be improved. Their minds should be elevated and refined. It behooves the community to be elevated and placed in keeping with the age. Ignorance and intemperance to intellectual pursuits are productive of viciousness and crime. For the sake of the future, and in justice to generations yet to come, the minds of the youth of the poorer classes should meet with that refining influence which education can alone impart. "Knowledge is power," says the sage, and without the attainment of knowledge our condition is indeed deplorable.

If the public desire to manifest their benevolence, no more fitting mode could be proposed than the one alluded to above, and which we have recently mentioned. If we are not enabled to improve the condition of the masses, the result will be, that in future years the coming generations may be enabled both to see and enjoy the blessing bestowed.

1860 vs. 1866.—EXPORTS.—As an evidence of the enterprise and industry of the Southern people, and of the energy shown by them since their minds have been directed from the field of strife, and allowed to engage in peaceful pursuits, we publish below the exports for the week ending August 10th, 1866, and those for the week ending August 10th, 1860. In 1860, we were then at the height of our commercial prosperity; the country was fertile and productive; every thing necessary for the advancement of trade was at hand; our shipping facilities were numerous and convenient; and the benefits resulting from a large and continued peace with the world, had left every avenue open to our commerce.

Now, the position is somewhat changed, the country has been overrun and devastated. We have recently emerged from a struggle, the shock of which is felt in every Southern home. Four years spent in the struggle for constitutional freedom had well exhausted our every energy. Our country was nearly depopulated; our commerce destroyed. With no advantages; no capital wherewith to build our shattered fortunes; unable to assist ourselves, and none to lend a helping hand, our condition was deplorable indeed. Trade was dormant, agriculture neglected, and the country in a measure depopulated. Well might the stoutest heart have trembled, when starting emerging from defeat and utter ruin, with evident starvation staring him in the face. Yet such was the indomitable and unconquerable spirit of our people that instead of being weighed down by this combination of misfortunes, they, with a commendable ardor, while laboring under every disadvantage, determined to build up a name for themselves, and engaged at once in the pursuits of agriculture and commerce.

But little over a year has elapsed since the close of our deadly and sanguinary strife, and, compare the exports of one week in 1860, with those of one week in 1866. This alone will rank Wilmington as a flourishing seaport, and her inhabitants as a commercial people. Her actions but speak for the whole South.

Our future prosperity is certain, if dependent upon our people, who taking but little interest in the affairs of the nation, and who only demand that their rights be respected, have given their attention to business second to none others. While this spirit continues we may hope for the best. In a few short months we hope to be able to record the exportation of produce far exceeding that of August 1860, or any previous time.

EXPORTS.

From the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the weeks ending August 10th, 1860, and August 10th, 1866.

COASTWISE.

Spirits Turpentine, bbls.	1,600	1,896
Crude	3,275	2,724
Rosin	8,537	8,537
Tar	6,042	6,042
Pitch	280	280
Blown Oil	100	100
Beeswax	7	7
Soot	183	183
Soapstone	104	104
Cotton, bales	183	70
Sheeting	26	34
Checks	29	29
Kerseyes	4	4
Lumber	159,665	165,259
Newspaper, bbls.	3	3
Juniper Wood, cords	30	65
Empty Barrels	7	119
Mdize, boxes and pkgs	6	159
Shingles	69,600	69,600
Juniper Staves	6,016	6,016

FOREIGN.

Spirits of Turpentine, bbls.	800	800
Crude	1,122	1,122
Rosin	470	470
Lumber	140,565	140,565

Although in some articles the exports of the week given in 1860, exceed those of the past week, on the whole the summing up—taking into consideration the changed aspect of affairs—is indeed encouraging, and are but an earnest of our redoubled efforts in future.

POST OFFICE AT ROCKY POINT, NEW HAMPSHIRE CO.—We are glad to announce that at last this Post Office has been established, and the new Post Master, Mr. Saml S. Berry has received his commission. This desirable result has been brought about mainly by the most persevering efforts, for many months, over many difficulties, on the part of one or two gentlemen in that vicinity. The mails should now be promptly and regularly forwarded from Wilmington to that office, for the people of New Hampshire living near the Railroad have long suffered for the want of mail facilities and are exceedingly anxious to get the mails. The mail matter for Rocky Point, Lillingston, Moore's Creek, Black River and places contiguous to these points, all pass through the Rocky Point Postoffice, and hence the importance of the re-establishment of this office. The inconvenience to which the people of this county have been so long subjected for want of mail is great, and now let the papers and letters go forward to them with accuracy and promptness, through the proper official channels of the Postoffice Department.

By all means let the mails at once go to Rocky Point from all directions, and thence to the upper part of New Hampshire.

We trust the old friends and patrons of the Journal, in that section, who have been cut off from mail facilities, will now send forward their names. We shall attempt to make our paper as acceptable as of yore.

of the gun entered the head of the unfortunate child just above the neck, causing a wound which produced instantaneous death.

The lad in whose hands the gun was held at the time of its discharge, was engaged in raising and letting the hammock fall gently upon the car, in order to fix it on securely. He had called to the house in order to prevail upon the brother of the deceased to accompany him to the field to mind crows. The accident, of which he was the innocent cause, grieved the lad deeply, and it drove him to seek to atone to God by a life of piety and devotion.

A jury was summoned by Coroner J. C. Wood to attend him to the residence of Mr. Corbett, and on arriving at the spot an inquest was held. After an examination of several witnesses, and it being shown that the most friendly relations existed between the two parties (the deceased and young Alexander), the jury rendered a verdict that "the deceased came to his death by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of W. Francis Alexander."

NEW EXHIBIT.—The Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company—a corporation, the energy of whose officers seems to be untiring—received on Tuesday another addition to their present fine rolling stock, in the shape of a fine new Locomotive, named the H. T. Peake. This engine is of superior make, and was manufactured in Schenectady, N. Y., and conveyed overland to this place.

A Letter from General Lee.

The following is a copy of the letter written by General R. E. Lee, to the committee of ladies, declining their invitation to attend the ceremony of erecting a monument over the remains of his daughter at the Warren White Sulphur Springs:

ROCKINGHAM, BATES, 25th July, 1866.
Ladies:—I have read with deep emotion your letter of the 17th instant, inviting myself and family to witness the erection of a monument over the remains of my daughter, at Warren White Sulphur Springs, on the 8th of next month.

I do not know how to express to you my thanks for your great kindness to her while living, and for your affectionate remembrance of her after her death. It behoves me to express my gratitude for your attention and consideration, and to assure you that my prayers will be daily offered for the repose of the Most High for his boundless blessings upon you.

I have always cherished the intention of visiting the tomb of her who never gave me aught but pleasure, and to all of me the satisfaction which I crave, I must be attended with more privacy than I can hope for on the occasion upon which you propose.

But there are many controlling considerations which will prevent my being present. Her mother, who for years has been afflicted with a painful disease, which has reduced her to a state of helplessness, is the father and mother of the General Lee said to me that they belonged to the family, and that they were bound to be with him, at the request of President Lincoln, about taking command of our army against the rebellion, then hanging upon the decision of the Virginia Convention. Mr. Blair, I look upon secession as anarchy. If I owned the four millions of slaves in the South I would sacrifice them all to the Union, but how can I, I find my sword upon Virginia, my native State? He could not determine then; said he would consult with his friend General Scott, and went on the same day to Richmond, probably to arbitrate difficulties, and we see the result. It is hard for a noble mind to tear itself from home, kindred, friends, and native soil, and go into opposite ranks to crush them all. This is the case of Stephen as well as Lee. It was the case of nearly every elevated soul in the South, when the Government of the United States, delinquent in all its duties, had failed to make preparation to arrest violence at the outbreak, and cure the phrenzy by binding it in the beginning, and prevent its running on until it became a sectional war, and in effect, a National War, in its influence on the South, on the South, who were brought to consider the success of the one the subjugation of the other.

As the South grew weaker and began to stagger under the heavy blows of the gigantic North, all her brave spirits rallied to her support. Even the slaves were moved by the natural instinct, for when the white man, young and old, had left their homes, their women and children unprotected and left by their superior strength, they would not desert to our conquering army as it marched through the stricken South, but fled with its panic stricken families and gave them aid and comfort. In this did not the blacks prove themselves a loyal people; would not the white men have proved themselves a recreant,懦夫, under such circumstances, he had gone over to the invaders? When the affairs of the South were absolutely desperate, and President Lincoln sent a message inviting peace, on terms that Mr. Davis at one time seemed inclined to take, the commissioners appointed by him, Hunter, Stephens, and Campbell, were all anxious to conclude the war on the terms proposed. These gentlemen were for Union and peace.

Mr. Davis, who had in charge the cause of the South, insisted on independence. Could the commissioners violate the trust which, according to the shape given by events to the cause they represented, and which they were bound to consider that of a whole people, was committed to Mr. Davis? Could they take upon themselves to say it was treason, and commit all that concerned it to the arbitration of Mr. Lincoln? The aspects to which I thus allude show that the spread and continuance of a war puts a new face on that which, at its inception, was treason. The war upon King Charles I. in its inception was treason. It ceased to be treason long before the English Commonwealth was established. Our war for independence, when the first blood was shed at Lexington, was held in England to be treason. It ceased to be thought so long before our Republic was recognized as a nation. History is full of explanation showing the distinction between violence and wrong proceedings from the heart of a community, and that without such explanation, though springing from the impulse of a multitude.

The history of all nations proves also that this singular alchemy, by which great wars convert great crimes into pardonable offences, and sometimes into great blessings, is well understood. That Providence will bring good out of the evil, our unhappy countrymen, I am sincerely hopeful; but this most devoutly wished for consolation can never be accomplished if the patriotic, brave, and devoted men who sought to prevent the severance of the Union and avert the war, and even those who passed through it, and whose only guilt was in defending their homes and families from its calamities, and now seek to restore the Union and perfect concord, are to be deemed unpardonable offenders.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD., August 6, 1866.

Correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce.

Old Bay State Ministers Slaveholders.

Boston, July 29, 1866.

MESSRS. EDITORS: On former occasions I transmitted for your columns copies of the identical bills of lading of a leading Boston slave-trader, and also his letters of instruction to his captain, with the returns of the latter upon the completion of his cruises to Africa, the West Indies, Virginia, and the Carolinas. The slave-trade is a religious pretensions, though he may have been member or deacon of some church. Nor did he exhibit the best model of veracity and honesty, since he directed his captain to utter, in certain emergencies, the most wanton and absolute falsehoods; and to make a good sale of old and infirm negroes, "to off them up well," when he brought them into the market. His captain, however, seemed highly spiritual and devout, commending his soul to God, his Saviour, in the way he made just as he was starting upon a new cruise to the coast of Africa to buy men, women, and children, at an average of thirty gallons of rum per head, or to steal them without any compensation.

I also gave your readers an account of the old Slave Pen still existing near Boston, built by Colonel Royall, the prince of Massachusetts slave-traders, and the founder of the Royal Professorship of Law in Harvard University, whose benefaction, wrought out of the bones and sinews, and bathed in the sweat and blood of men, women and children, bought or stolen in Africa and sold in Massachusetts, has educated so many Massachusetts men for abolition rant and wrath, if not in Greek and Latin, indignant against the Summer's quotations. I had no thought of alluding to the proof of New England complicity in slavery and the slave trade, when at a recent editorial convention in this city a prominent minister boldly and exultingly declared that "whatever might be its defects and sins, he thanked heaven with this bridge a long life."

THE NEW ENGLAND SLAVE TRADER.—The Parkerburg Times gives an astonishing statement of the yield of slaves in the region hereabout, consisting of Ritchie, Wood, Wirt, and other counties, viz: Burning Springs, 2,500 barrels per day; White Oak, 1,500 barrels; Lick Run, 300; Horse Neck, 100; and of the several wells on Hughes river, 6,000 barrels per day. The quality is said to be remarkably fine. The Times closes: "The oil of West Virginia the best yet discovered."

THE "EX-P-G." HOLDEN says that he signed the ordinance of secession with a heavy heart. We presume that it was very heavy on the 22d, when he thus gloried over the deed. "Thus was the anniversary of the Massachusetts declaration of Independence GLOBALLY celebrated by the delegates of the people in Congress assembled. North Carolina was the first to secede, and she has acted faithfully. We think she has acted WISELY. Her secession, however, her duties are with the States of the South, and she will make good her part of the 20th May, 1861, with her LAST DEED, AND HER LAST MAN, if such a sacrifice should be required at her hands."

THE "ON SATURDAY NIGHT."—A fire occurred in the western suburbs of the city, resulting in the destruction of two or three houses occupied by negroes. The fire department did its duty but could not save the buildings. —*Newbern Commercial.*

AN AGED NEGRO.—A preceding took place last week near Cambridge, Mass. The aged negro was thirty-two years old, and the bride was eighty-five. The papers on that way with him all imaginable property, but think it unnecessary with this bride a long life.

that New England and the city were for burning for any complicity in the crime of slavery, and upon it falls the condemnation of the crime, and upon it falls the condemnation of the crime. Can such men be convinced, and learn to speak the truth? Let me add some new facts on which I lately submitted:

MASACHUSETTS MEN AND SLAVEHOLDERS.—In the old and honorable town of Medford, half a dozen miles out of Boston, and which was chartered the same year with Boston, viz: 1630, for more than a century and a half there was a single colored only. From 1727 to 1774 Rev. Ebenezer Russell was the minister, native of Boston, a graduate of Harvard, and son-in-law of Benjamin Colman. He was an excellent gentleman, a fine scholar, an exemplary Christian, and a prominent minister. A member of his church held him in such admiration that for forty-four years he kept an exact record of his sermons, without a single failure, on Sabbath or lecture day, giving the text, the year, the month, and the day, and stating whether the sermon was preached on the morning or afternoon. Occasional notes, and the events of the times were also inserted. The whole number of sermons thus registered amounts to 5,582! Through the courtesy of the gentleman into whose hands these neatly-written records have fallen, I have been permitted to run my eye over them, when it fell upon the following entries:

"Job ix. 12. Funeral services for Flora, negro woman of Stephen Hall, Esq., and wife of Worcester, Mr. Turrell's negro man."

That Worcester was a veritable slave, is proved by a clause in his will, made near the time of his death.

Idea: My good servant Worcester, I give him his freedom, and discharge him from any demands of my heirs or executor, on account of his being a slave; and order my executor to restore in his hands \$500 sterling to go for the use of my said servant, if he should be unable to support himself, the same to be given him at the discretion of my executor."

What can be more conclusive? One of the most eloquent and popular ministers in Massachusetts is a slaveholder, through his long ministry nearly half a century, and that without a blush and without a reproach! Public opinion did not condemn him; no ecclesiastical body excluded him. Doubtless other ministers were in the same condition, both in Massachusetts and other New England States.

Slavery is said to have been introduced into this ancient town as early as the year 1633, only eight years after the first settlement; and therefore the spirit and principle must have accompanied the old Puritans and have held them, most strangely and sadly, not only to tolerate slavery, but to plant, perpetuate and diffuse it. Nor was it early only in the slave plantations in his hands \$500 sterling to go for the use of my said servant, if he should be unable to support himself, the same to be given him at the discretion of my executor."

Col. Royall was a great slave-trader, and Plato, the negro man, was of course a slave.

Prime, negro servant of Hon. Stephen Hall, owned the common slave captured.

Anthony, a negro, was taken into the church."

A slave, named Sharper, was sick, and Mr. Turrell preached from these words: "My servant lieth at home sick! Sharper died just as the service was ended."

It is a striking fact that the modern apostle, George Whitefield, seems to have made the house of the great slave-trader, Col. Royall, his home when he was in the town, or passing through it in his journeyings.

April 15, 1764. Mr. Whitefield came to Colonel Royall's last night, from Ipswich, but was not well enough to get up today."

Slavery, and even the slave trade, existed in New England almost from the beginning. No one thought then a shame or a sin, even if many were slaveholders, without discipline or reproach. Slavery, therefore, existed in Massachusetts, and even the slave trade, almost from the beginning of the colony. No one seems to have thought it even a shame or an immorality. Even ministers, as we see, were slaveholders, without being convicted of any crime, or deserving of discipline; and even the sainted Whitefield made the house of one of Massachusetts slaveholders his resort and home!

Lesson 1st. The Pilgrims and Puritans had their lofty and stern virtues; but they were men, and had their equally stern and unyielding defects. They hung men and women for witchcraft; they held negro and Indian slaves, the church members ministered to the slaves, and carried on the slave traffic in Africa, making, in the language of trade, not only "a good, but a big and fat thing of it."

Lesson 2d. Let New Englanders all cherish a spirit of forgiveness and kindness toward brethren once in the condemnation resting upon their fathers, but now is far removed from it as they themselves are.

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THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Report of General Steedman and Fullerton.
Highly Interesting Developments, &c.

Generals Steedman and Fullerton, the commissioners appointed to investigate the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau in the Southern States, have just made their final report to the Secretary of War. It gives a minute and interesting account of the inspection made in the departments of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. We have not space to give more than a few condensed extracts from the report, which is quite long.

REDUCTION OF EXPENDITURES.

A great reduction of the expenses in the bureau, and a reform which would render it far less objectionable than it is now, would be effected by the discontinuance of all paid employees not in the military service of the government. This would reduce the expenses for clerks, contract surgeons, hospital stewards, &c., the following amounts: Georgia, \$24,584 per annum; Alabama, \$33,312; Mississippi, \$20,276; Louisiana, \$25,984; Texas, \$19,897—making a total of \$124,053 per annum. All the labor performed by these employees, except perhaps the occasional services of a contract surgeon, might be discharged by details from the troops. In previous reports we have recommended the merging of the duties of the bureau and the military. We would again respectfully urge this amalgamation, and that the bureau should be permitted to perform the joint duties, thus avoiding the expense of maintaining two establishments.

GEORGIA.

The bureau in Georgia, under the management of the present able and efficient assistant commissioner, Major General Tilton, has been honestly administered, and has accomplished all the good of which a system is capable. It has been assisted by the Governor, by the Judge of the Supreme Court, by the civil authorities, and to some extent by the citizens. The amended laws of Georgia are fully as liberal as those of any Northern State, and place the negro in all respects on a perfect equality with white men, as to his civil rights.

The freedmen of Georgia, when we went through the State, were generally at work, and wherever their wages were remunerative and regularly paid them, were contented and doing well.

ALABAMA.

In this State Major General Wager Swayne, the assistant commissioner, has pursued a discreet and enlightened policy in administering the affairs of the bureau, laboring on all occasions to secure the co-operation of the civil authorities and to obtain from the judicial machinery of the State a recognition of the rights essential to the security and well-being of the freed people. This policy of General Swayne has produced a much more kindly feeling towards the bureau than exists where its agents have assumed to exercise judicial powers.

Though the administration at headquarters has been satisfactory, subordinate agents have been guilty of considerable irregularities. The names of several engaged in planting are given.

MISSISSIPPI.

The control of freedmen's affairs in this State is in the hands of Major General Wood. With the exception of some localities where the negroes are working industriously, and as a rule are kindly treated and doing well. In this, as in others we have visited, the officers of the bureau formerly imposed and collected fines, and many kept no records. We found a marked instance of this kind at Grenada, where a former agent of the bureau, Captain Livermore, did a thriving business in collecting fines, selling rations and government horses and mules. This officer seems not only to have collected fines ranging from fifty cents to five dollars from the freedmen for marrying them, but also attempted to exact fees from resident white ministers for giving them permission to marry freely.

In cases where the negroes were unable to pay the sum demanded of them for approving their contracts or marrying them, the chaplain levied on their personal property, in one case seizing a negro's empty wallet and jack knife for a balance of fifty cents. This close driving is probably to be accounted for by the fact that Captain Livermore was openly expressing his intention to return to Illinois with ten thousand dollars in his pocket. After he had been removed from his post he offered a military officer fifty dollars for his influence to retain him in his position. Captain Livermore left no official papers behind to show the disposition of the bureau funds, and the money he collected, and more money has been squandered in Louisiana than in any other three Southern States. The expenses of the bureau, as accounted for by the fiscal year ending the 1st of June, 1866, were over three hundred thousand dollars. To meet this expenditure there were collected in taxes and rents the following amounts:

For school purposes \$96,887 36
For rent 22,431 90
From fines 10,056 11
From Corps of Artillery tax 23,000 00
From tithes 173 10
Total \$253,448 37

Leaving a deficit of \$80,057 33 to be paid out of the national treasury. These expenses are in addition to the transportation, rations and quartermaster's supplies furnished by the Government. It is difficult to determine to what use the vast amount of property held by the bureau has been applied. At the very lowest estimate, the property taken possession of as confiscated or abandoned amounted in value to ten millions of dollars, and the rents returned as above mentioned are less than one per cent. on the entire property.

The expenditure of the bureau under the present administration, for agents, civilian clerks and employees about its headquarters alone, amount to less than \$10,230 a year, exclusive of the pay of staff officers and orderlies in the military service.

A large proportion of the money expended on the freedmen's schools, under the administration of the Rev. F. W. Conway, the late assistant commissioner, were satisfied with squandering. Mr. Matthew Whilden, formerly chief clerk in the school department—in evidence before us—stated that in September, 1865, Captain Pease, the school superintendent, reported officially that there were forty schools in operation, and that a flourishing condition, when, in fact, there were but two.

From the sworn testimony it will be seen that Captain Morse, appointed provost marshal of the bureau by Mr. Conway, made the provost marshal's office a slave pen, arresting freedmen and selling them to planters at five dollars a head, and sharing the proceeds with his special policeman. He made the office a place where he further collected a large amount of money from freedmen and white persons arrested by him for various offenses, and his books only show receipts from this source amounting to \$675 10.

The bureau is cultivating a large plantation in this State, for which it pays ten or fifteen thousand dollars a year in renting land on account of the United States, when the government, through each Congress, is giving away millions of acres of public lands to corporations.

TEXAS.

All the bureau agents in Texas exercise judicial powers in both civil and criminal cases, and the discharge of these arbitrary and dangerous functions has frequently arrested and imprisoned respectable citizens upon mere rumor.

Ten of the thirty-five agents in this State are citizen planters. One of them, Colonel McCann, agent in Thornton county, was formerly a rebel in the rebel army, and was appointed an agent of the bureau by General Gregory, then assistant commissioner for the State, while still unpardoned.

So far as we saw or were able to get information in Texas, the freedmen were working well and the crops were very promising. The wages paid all the payments being made in specie—were better than in any other department.

STATE NEWS.

Col. Wm. Johnston.—This distinguished gentleman, the Railroad King of North Carolina, has paid us a flying visit. We are glad to hear of the prospect of his visit to the Charlotte and Southern Railway, and his visit to the State. Success to him and his enterprise.

We clip the above well-deserved compliment from the *Augusta Constitutionalist*. This community is under heavy obligations to this gentleman for his efforts in building up the line from Augusta to this city, thus making Charlotte a most important point in the great Northern and Southern transit route. If any enterprise will build it up this is one to do it—Col. Johnston has the influence, ability and energy of character to make it a success. —*Charlotte Times*.

NEGROES DRILLING.—For some weeks, we learn, a number of negroes, formed into companies, have been drilling in this city, we presume, with the knowledge of the military authorities. The manifest impropriety of this ought to be apparent to every one. If such a thing were done here, it would be a gross insult to the military authorities, and a gross insult to the consequences which would result from it in Richmond, and which were prevented by the timely order of General Grant, suppressing all such organizations not recognized by law. No one doubts that if an association of white men were to meet regularly for purposes of military drill, without the authority of law, he would suppress it at once. We call upon General Robinson, as the military guardian of law and order in the State, to put a stop to this thing. We learn that the colored population, properly belonging to this city, are opposed to this thing and believe there is harm in it. Strange negroes have gathered here from all parts, and they are the parties principally engaged in this mischief. Our colored people are generally well behaved.

GEN. JNO. R. COCKE.—We were glad to meet this brave, battle-scarred gentleman, late of the Confederate army on our streets yesterday. He was our leader during the late bloody struggle through which we have passed for our independence and liberty, and his presence had the effect of calling to our mind scenes and sacrifices we witnessed and endured, which we cherish among the happiest episodes of our life, as connecting us with deeds and a cause of which we feel proud, though it failed. May the General long live and prosper. —*Banner*.

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The representations here made would seem sufficient to attract many; but there are others who claim that the land is not so good as it is represented to be. They know nothing of cotton culture, and therefore find our Maryland lands, the particular crops grown, and the mode of culture better adapted for his acceptance. It is possible that while we shall have German agriculturalists settling in our State, some of our native sons will leave it, but with our great advantages of near and remunerative markets, there are no better opportunities anywhere than in Maryland for either natives or foreigners.

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25 counties reported 6,941 11,240
Anson 3 3 294
Pasquotank 4 288
Halifax 4 288
Wayne 1 202
Burke 2 26
Catawba 1 123
Alexander 1 34
Lenoir 1 29
Onslow 1 107
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New York and London. The cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence has been repaired, and New York may now be said to be in direct communication with London by telegraph. Our reports from Europe this morning are full and of the highest interest. —*New York Times*, 13th.

MARINE DISASTERS. Loss of the British Ship *Tampopo* on the Georgia Coast.

SAVANNAH, Sunday, Aug. 12.—The British ship *Tampopo*, from Mobile, bound for Savannah, was lost on Warsaw Bar, on Saturday. She was owned by J. E. De Wolf & Co., of Liverpool, and was partially insured.

A Week and Loss of Life on Lake Michigan. DETROIT, Sunday, Aug. 12.—The schooner *America*, of Milwaukee, capsized and abandoned, was found near Grand Haven, Lake Michigan, to-day. The crew are supposed to have been lost.

Another Disaster. The schooner *Wenatch*, Capt. Towl, two years old, of and from Baltimore, bound for Fall River, Mass., with a cargo of corn and wheat, sprung leak at night, and was driven ashore by a heavy sea. The Captain and crew were rescued. Arrangements have been made to raise the wreck immediately.

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COTTON IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The *New York Journal of Commerce* gives place to a communication from a correspondent in North Carolina, who writes that the Southern people are opposed to selling their lands, and therefore call the attention of Yankees, Germans, and others who wish to move and get rich, to what he considers the finest field for emigration in the United States, meaning Eastern North Carolina generally. In this State, the cotton lands of the old North, near Beaufort, Hyde, Washington, and Tyrrell, containing about 5,000 square miles of land. This country, it is stated, is thinly settled; the whites constitute nearly the whole population. There is no part of it which does not lie within a few miles of navigable water. It is healthy, and white men have been settling there for years. The writer says it is destined to become the most profitable cotton region in the United States, and that this high land, if properly cultivated and manured, will bring 300 pounds of ginned cotton per acre. In good condition it sold before the war at \$50 per acre. Uncleared, it is sold for \$10 per acre. The writer says that if it were cleared, it could be sold for \$100 per acre. It can now be bought at those prices.

The representations here made would seem sufficient to attract many; but there are others who claim that the land is not so good as it is represented to be. They know nothing of cotton culture, and therefore find our Maryland lands, the particular crops grown, and the mode of culture better adapted for his acceptance. It is possible that while we shall have German agriculturalists settling in our State, some of our native sons will leave it, but with our great advantages of near and remunerative markets, there are no better opportunities anywhere than in Maryland for either natives or foreigners.

STATE CONVENTION.—The Hon. Nathaniel Boyden, president, and Seaton Gales acted as Secretary. The following delegates were in attendance:

First District.—Hon. M. E. Manly, W. A. Wright, Esq.
Second District.—Hon. Thomas S. Ashe, Arch'd. McLean, Esq.
Third District.—Hon. D. M. Barringer, Hon. Chas. Manly, (proxy for Hon. A. H. Arrington.)
Fourth District.—Seaton Gales, Esq., (proxy for Hon. John A. Gilmer.)
Fifth District.—Hon. N. Boyden, J. H. Wilson, Esq., R. F. Simonton, W. J. Yates, W. R. Myers, W. R. Caldwell, John Wilkes.

Each District was allowed to cast two votes. As already announced, the Hon. William A. Graham, George Howard, George Davis and R. C. Bland, Esq., were the only delegates from the State. Mr. H. H. Hilde, Esq., was selected as the alternate of Judge Howard; Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., as the alternate of Mr. Graham; W. J. Yates, Esq., as the alternate of Mr. Davis; and Hon. W. N. Edwards as the alternate of Mr. Puryear.

A new factory, employing over 100 hands, has recently been started in Greensboro, N. C.

The Election. Ratification. Rejection.
25 counties reported 6,941 11,240
Anson 3 3 294
Pasquotank 4 288
Halifax 4 288
Wayne 1 202
Burke 2 26
Catawba 1 123
Alexander 1 34
Lenoir 1 29
Onslow 1 107
Perquimans 1 107

LATER ELECTION RESULTS. Ratification. Rejection.
36 counties reported above 7,962 11,240
Martin 71 1,111
Cleveland 273 82
Wilkes 70 109
Rutherford 158 450 maj
Granville 158 450 maj
Duplin 158 450 maj
Davie 158 450 maj
Beaufort 158 450 maj
Johnston 158 450 maj
Pitt 158 450 maj
Northampton 158 450 maj
Yadkin 158 450 maj
Dumfries 158 450 maj
Caswell 158 450 maj

Suppressed Letters.—It is whispered in Washington that the President is about to publish to the world a lot of letters written to him while he was Governor of Tennessee. These letters will "show up" in no evitable light a number of disgraced men who have been just now bitterly opposing the policy of Mr. Johnson. Mr. Sumner has had a long private interview with the President for the purpose, so says rumor, of dissuading him from making public these letters; for it is said that this radical Senator is deeply interested in not having them brought before the eyes of the public. The correspondent who gives the above gossip thinks that the meeting will definitely have to be light in the course of a week or two. —*Nash. Gaz.*

New York and London. The cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence has been repaired, and New York may now be said to be in direct communication with London by telegraph. Our reports from Europe this morning are full and of the highest interest. —*New York Times*, 13th.

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WILMINGTON, N. C., AUGUST 10, 1866.

Massachusetts Bigotry.

Of all the New England States, we believe that Massachusetts is universally regarded as being the most bigoted and intolerant. It is the hot-bed of all kinds of isms—isms political and isms religious. It arrogates to itself all the intellect and virtue of the country, and boasts of its unselfish charity and widespread philanthropy. It was in the prolific womb of that nursery of evil that abolitionism was engendered, fostered and encouraged, whose fruits are now seen in the ruin and desolation around us. In fact, there has scarcely ever been an element of discord in our national affairs but what originated generally in New England, and almost always in Massachusetts. There is no State in the Union more hostile to reconstruction, or more bitter towards the South, more inveterate in its prejudices against us, or who hate the entire Southern people (except, of course, the negroes) with more venom than the State where Adams and Webster lived and died. We have been at a loss to account for this intense animosity, and even now we cannot comprehend it. We are not aware that the South has been guilty of any particular outrage upon their rights or properties; on the contrary, we have a case in point, which we will submit, to prove the existence of the most friendly feeling and most active sympathy on our part, generally, and this city in particular, towards their people when in distress. In July, 1774, when the news of the passage by Parliament of the Boston port bill reached this State, the citizens of the town, this very town of Wilmington, assembled in public meeting and unanimously declared that the cause of Boston was the common cause of America. Their action did not stop there, but as an evidence of their sincerity, and as indicating their sympathy, they sent by Parker Quincy, a member of one of the most prominent families on the Cape Fear, and who sacrificed nearly his entire estate, a very large one, for the cause of independence, a ship loaded with provisions for their suffering brethren in Boston. This was the course pursued by the South towards the North; by North Carolina towards Massachusetts. And they were right in doing so. They did not stop to count the cost, or to estimate the consequences; it was sufficient for them to know that a portion of the people of the country were threatened with distress, it mattered not what section, to bring into active exercise their warmest sympathies.

We would not be understood as claiming any merit for this action on the part of our people; we only cite it as in striking contrast to the course pursued by our "northern brethren" towards us. If there has ever been the first expression of sympathy, or the faintest evidence of regard exhibited towards us, by that State in particular, since the formation of the government, we have yet to see it. On the contrary, it has been the first to irritate every movement tending to our degradation. It hounded on John Brown in his murderous raid upon the peaceful citizens of Harper's Ferry, and when that miscreant paid the forfeit of his crimes with his life, it canonized him as a saint, and exalted him to the side of the Saviour of the world. And even now, when we are utterly powerless and prostrate, unable to earn even bread sufficient for our starving people, and we simply ask for peace, the answer comes back, there shall be no peace except by our voluntary dishonor, and the evacuation of our manhood. Look on this picture and on that; contrast the action of North Carolina in 1774 and Massachusetts in 1866, and judge between the two, and say which exhibits the true philanthropy, the devout pursuits of Plymouth Rock, or the barbarous slave owners of the South.

Philadelphia Convention.

The delegates from the several Districts in this State, for the purpose of appointing delegates for the State at large to the Philadelphia Convention, will meet in the City of Raleigh to-day, at 12 o'clock, M. The N. C. Railroad, and we believe, all the rest, pass the delegates over the Roads for half price.

The delegates to the Third or Raleigh District Convention of the District will meet on the same day, at 11 o'clock, in the Court House, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Gilliam.

Hon. Lewis Hanes.

We admire consistency wherever we find it, even though it may be displayed in opposition to a cause we advocate.

We may think a man mistaken in his opinions, yet, when we are obliged to admit that he is honest in them, we cannot withhold our respect from him.

Our contemporary of the *Old North State* has by his course since the war, shown that his course during the war was the result of an honest conviction of duty, and therefore while we have differed from him as widely as possible, we frankly admit that our feelings towards him personally are of the kindest nature—such as candor, consistency and ability must produce in every mind not entirely filled with prejudice.

If other men of this State had pursued a like course, there would be far more good feeling existing between those who favored and those who opposed the war. The following extract from a late editorial of our contemporary commends our special admiration. We assure him that his course will command the respect of the people, not only of his district, but of the whole State.

As a member elect of Congress, we will stay out forever, and if we cannot make a living by honest toil, we will throw ourselves and our family upon the cold charities of the world, before we will ever consent to purchase our rights by advising the adoption of that degrading proposition—the Howard Amendment. If we can do nothing else for our constituents we intend that our course as their representative shall at least command their respect, while it shall preserve to us our self respect.

It is the true theory, and our contemporary of the *Old North State* says, "we scarcely need say to our readers that the opinions enunciated in this letter, are those which we have ever maintained," we cannot see how the Convention could get any authority from the people of North Carolina.

The election for delegates was held in September, Gov. Holden was not relieved from duty until 23rd Dec., 1865. The President's proclamation, declaring the insurrection in North Carolina to be at an end, was not issued until 2nd April, 1866.

It is to be presumed the fact of the suppression of the insurrection in this State was published by the President as soon as it was certainly known by him, as he had previously, on 13th June, 1865, made a like declaration as to Tennessee; and as he declined, and so far as we know, yet declines, to do so in regard to Texas.

The U. S. Constitution provides that the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended except when the public safety requires it, in cases of in-

vasion or insurrection. The privilege of this writ was suspended, until the Peace Proclamation. At what precise time it was restored, if ever it has been fully and practically, we do not know.

As we can not suppose the President continued the suspension of the writ in palpable violation of the Constitution he had sworn solemnly to support, we must infer that he did not consider the insurrection at an end; and according to Judge Curtis it was his province to decide that question.

It appears, then, that the delegates to this so-called Convention were elected before the war had ceased, and Judge Curtis says the right of the people to form a government could "begin only when war has ceased."

Here, then, we have this Convention claiming life from a source that, at the time, was incapable of giving any. The fountain being dry, nothing could flow therefrom.

And yet, the opinions of Judge Curtis are of great weight. Our contemporary says of him— "As an able, if not the ablest Judge on the Supreme Court Bench at the time, and as the one who delivered the dissenting opinion in the *Dred Scott* case, his opinions are entitled to their profoundest respect."

The Drama.

We strolled into the Theatre a few evenings since, and while waiting for the performance to begin, memory carried us back to the days of our boyhood, when the old Italian Association lived and flourished, and to witness whose performances in the old Theatre, was the crowning shaft in our cup of happiness. Well do we remember the delight with which we would hurry off without waiting for supper, and securing the best seat in the pit; would drink in with greedy eyes and ears, the shifting scenes of the play, believing most implicitly that all we saw and heard, was true as gospel. The Association at that time was composed of gentlemen of great talent, and their representations far exceeded in ability any of the traveling and most of the stock companies of the present day. We can at this moment recall the names of but a few who were members, but they will be sufficient to show the material of which the association was composed, viz: E. B. Dudley, Charles Wright, J. S. Green, W. H. Halsey, J. D. Jones, W. M. Green, Joseph A. Hill, W. B. Meares, and others. Of these, Dudley, who identified himself with the cause of internal improvements in the State, giving to it his time, his talents and his wealth, was subsequently rewarded by the people of North Carolina with the highest office in their gift. Charles Wright seemed born for the stage. He trod the boards with a majesty and grace that Cooper might have envied even in his palmiest days. James S. Green, Treasurer of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company from its organization until his death in 1862, and universally esteemed both in his public and private character, was unequalled as a comedian, and unapproachable in such characters as Sir Abel Handy and Sir Peter Teasle. Colonel J. D. Jones excelled in the personation of Hamlet. He possessed a highly cultivated intellect, with great powers of analysis, a close student, a courteous and high-toned gentleman. He represented the borough of Wilmington for several years in the General Assembly of the State; was Speaker of the House of Commons, discharging the duties of the position with dignity and ability. W. H. Halsey was a distinguished member of the bar, and regarded by his associates as a most sound and able lawyer. William B. Meares, distinguished for soundness of judgment and vigor of intellect, successful at the bar and as a planter, also won fame in the legislative halls. W. M. Green, now Bishop of Mississippi, distinguished for intelligence, suavity of manner, and for a beauty almost feminine, played with success the role of female characters. Joseph A. Hill chose upon the mimic as he did upon the actual stage of life with unflinching lustre. With an intellect equal to the greatest occasions, and loftiest efforts, his amiability and *bon homie*, disarmed the envy his brilliancy excited. Unselfish and unassuming, he alone was unconscious of the superiority universally conceded him. He died at a very early age, and in his death, the State lost one of its brightest jewels. Other names might be mentioned who were members of the association and rose to distinction, but we have said enough to show the high character of the society. We must confess to a weakness for the drama; we like to see a good play well performed. It is not only a pleasant way of passing an evening, but is at the same time instructive and edifying, and is particularly interesting where the parties engaged are our neighbors and friends. We think there is sufficient talent in our midst to organize an association that would reflect credit on our city. We believe that the presentation of well selected plays will have a tendency to elevate public taste; that the sentiments of the masters of the English stage even from faltering lips will inculcate good morals, and that an association could be organized, the character of whose members would be a sufficient guaranty that nothing would be offered that would shock the sensibility of the modest, or wound the piety of the devout.

We throw out these suggestions, and shall wait with interest for any action that may be taken in the matter. Such an organization, properly conducted, would not only be a source of pleasure to the public, but of great improvement to the parties engaged; it would excite emulation, develop talent and exercise a strong influence for good.

We see that Mr. Speaker Colfax has been making a speech to his constituents in Indiana, the burden of which is the disloyalty of the South still to the general government. He charges that treason is still rampant; that we are not to be trusted, and that we are no more loyal now than we were during the war. And he bases his opinion upon two pregnant facts; one is, and it seems to be the principal one, that we did not celebrate the fourth of July with enthusiasm, and the other, that having acknowledged the supremacy of the government and admitted the defeat of our cause, that we claim still to have rights which the government is bound to respect. Having been reduced to abject penury; having been overrun and devastated as no other country on the face of the earth ever suffered before, it is required of us to about huzzans in praise of our conquerors, to acknowledge ourselves as base hypocrites, and to dishonor the memories of our loved dead ones. We have done all that an honorable foe should demand of us; we have met every requirement made upon us in good faith and all sincerity, have taken an oath which no one dreams of violating—and we honestly believe the only wish of our people is to build up our ruined homesteads, to repair our shattered fortunes and strive to forget, if possible, the terrible scenes of the past. It was the rallying cry throughout the entire North that the war was not a war of conquest or subjugation, but to restore the Union; that so soon as we would acknowledge the supremacy of the government of the United States, hostilities should cease, and the beligerent States be restored to the Union with all their rights and privileges. This was

Mr. Lincoln's policy; and, indeed, he went further than that, for he offered in addition to restoration, to pay \$400,000,000 for the loss of our negroes. We are now called upon to acknowledge that we have no rights which the conqueror ought to recognize, and that we are dependent entirely for any political status we may enjoy, solely upon the generosity of Congress. If this is not subjugation, then we are at a loss to understand the meaning of the word, and we present the anomalous spectacle of being in the Union and out of it at one and the same time; of forming a part of the government, and yet being nothing but a conquered territory. We are taxed as other States are, only a little more so, and yet have no voice in the making of laws by which those taxes are imposed. Having suffered and sacrificed so much; having given every evidence of our sincerity in accepting the situation, sufficient we should think to satisfy any honorable mind, we are now required to exult over our own ruin, and kiss the hand that smites us still. This is asking too much for poor traitor mortals to perform. We can do no more, but await in dignified silence the events of the future, to meet whatever fate may be in store for us, with the calm courage of men who ask no favors, and who shrink from no responsibilities.

Having done all that men could do to appease the wrath of our enemies, we must submit to whatever the result may be—sustained and strengthened by the inward conviction of having faithfully observed every obligation imposed upon us. This course of action is prompted by true patriotism; by a proper feeling of self-respect, and by the dictates of a sound philosophy.

A HANDSOME PRESENT.—We understand that the estimable wife of General John C. Brockenridge, at present residing in Canada, presented him a few days since with twins. The host of friends of the parties in Kentucky will be glad to know they are doing well as could be expected.—*Louisville Courier.*

There it is again. We took occasion some time ago to warn the Southern people against the perpetration of such acts of folly as the above, and to impress upon them the important fact that in these times of suspicion and distrust, such things were "more honored in the breach than in the observance." We told them that to carry out that first law of nature to "people and replenish the land," would be an additional evidence to the radicals, and "confirmation strong as proof of holy writ" of our continued disloyalty to the government. They will not consent that any more boy children shall be born at the South, for they regard them as rebels in embryo, a new crop of heretical traitors that may give trouble hereafter. And, yet, in spite of our warning, and in apparent defiance of the threats of the radicals, our people still continue in their ways, and the crop bids fair to be the largest ever known. We can overlook such things in the mass of our people, because we are charitable enough to suppose they err through ignorance, but when the foremost man of our country set such a double example of disloyalty as in the present instance, we cannot find words strong enough to express our disapprobation. As a watchman upon the ramparts of the citadel, we have discharged our duty, and given timely warning, and if our people will not heed our voice, then is "Ephraim joined to his idols," and they must take the consequences of their folly. "Oh, woman, woman, thou shouldst have few sins of thine own to answer for, thou'rt the cause of such a book of follies in a man that it would take the pen of the recording Angel to blot the record out." However, we will not be hard upon the dear creatures, they are an admirable invention, and, as a friend observes, are one of the most convenient things in the world—in a family.

The Land We Love.

The August number of this interesting Magazine, edited by General D. H. Hill, Charlotte, North Carolina, has been received. It contains the following interesting articles:—

Education: Accepted—by Mrs. Margaret J. Preston; General Review: The Wooded Land in the Gold; General Review: The Battle of Chickamauga; Lines Dedicated to those who have been Southern Soldiers; Road-side Stories: The Tenth of May—by Mrs. M. B. Clarke; Adele St. Mary—by A. B. E.; An instructive Fact: Lieutenant General N. B. Forrest—by W. H. B.; Farewell Address to the People of Louisiana: Prison Life of Jefferson Davis: Social Reminiscences of the Hon. George E. Badger; Scrape: The Haversack—by D. H. G.; A Few Words on Fruit Culture; The Best Wine Grapes; Review Notices: Editorial.

Tilting hoops have not yet reached Banda Hill. Owing to its elevated location, and the natural delicacy of the sex.—*Albany Argus.*

We have not seen a "tilt hoop" in Pensacola. Our young ladies have no mannerly inclination to the slaying of hand ways of attracting attention to their garters, that the article would be superfluous here.—*Observer.*

We presume not. We doubt whether any one ever saw a tilt hoop in the street. The *Observer* must be veridant, not to know that "tilt hoops," when in use, are, like the atmosphere, not intended to be seen, but simply to enable other things to be seen.

By Last Night's Mail.—Additional Election Returns.

	RATIFICATION.	REJECTION.
Alabama	139	429
Warren	139	402
Cumberland	132	304
Sabers	104	304
Mecklenburg	277	344
Lincoln	277	16
Beaufort	16	358
Rockingham	55	358
Wake	637	217
Franklin (in part)	400	2
Franklin	18	525
Harnett	120	268
Greene	70	126
Swain	79	319
Orange	392	494
Garretts	327	426
Gravatt	327	426

Majority for Rejection as far as heard from is 1,070.

SEIZURE OF TOBACCO, &c., BY THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.—The Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, for this District, on yesterday proceeded to the sales rooms of our merchants and seized a quantity of Tobacco, found unstamped, and a quantity of liquor and other articles which were also found without the prescribed stamp. In instances where property was thus seized a receipt was given specifying the quantity of the article, and setting forth that the seizure was made for violation of the United States Internal Revenue Law.

This action on the part of the Collector has given rise to some discussion as to the justice of the course. It is asserted on the part of some of the merchants that the law states that all Tobacco manufactured prior to August, 1865, is exempt from taxation. In one instance where Tobacco was thus seized we are informed that it was unfretted prior to the war, but the Collector gave as his reason for the seizure that it is it should be taxed, by the Collector of the District where it was manufactured, thus: "No duty in late insurrectionary States."

The Collector was assured that a certificate could be procured in confirmation of this fact, but it was asserted by him that this would have no effect in procuring a release of the articles taken possession of.

We are not sufficiently posted in the law to argue the justice of the case, but presume that it will be fully investigated by the parties interested. We have no doubt but that justice would be done, if the Collector was convinced that he had misconstrued the law.

THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE NEW QUARANTINE REGULATION.—The new Quarantine Regulation embraced within an order, published in yesterday's issue, from the Medical Director of the Department of the Columbia, was on yesterday enforced by the Commandant of this port. Several vessels arrived from New York and were immediately placed in Quarantine.

As a measure tending to preserve the health of the residents of the community, we are pleased to see it enforced, but we can not but regret the prevalence of a disease which renders this step necessary, and

ing so nearly as to do the commercial property of our City. As we stated in yesterday's issue, the business interests of the place are almost wholly paralyzed, and such being the case the Quarantine will have the effect of retarding the life, however, it is desirable that such a result, and if we are afforded health, the means upon which to exist, we will have no occasion to murmur.

SOME COTTON STALKS.—The different journals of the State have from time to time published communications and extracts, boasting of the prosperous growth of the cotton crop in their several sections, and giving descriptions of specimens, which were no doubt worthy of note, but which will sink into insignificance when compared with that given in the following communication, from one of our Duplin county friends:

KENNESVILLE, N. C., August 7th, 1866.

Meares, Editors:—During the past week I saw in issue of your daily paper a communication from some farmer of this county, stating that he had a cotton stalk, growing on his farm, which he had measured and found to be six feet long, and which he had cut into four equal parts, and found each part to be one foot long, and each part to be one inch in diameter. I, therefore, take pleasure in informing him, through your columns, that I have a stalk of cotton, growing on my farm, which I have measured and found to be six feet long, and which I have cut into four equal parts, and found each part to be one foot long, and each part to be one inch in diameter. I, therefore, take pleasure in informing him, through your columns, that I have a stalk of cotton, growing on my farm, which I have measured and found to be six feet long, and which I have cut into four equal parts, and found each part to be one foot long, and each part to be one inch in diameter. 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